

roy; and furthermore, that she was the widow of the man who was found drowned. She then stated that her husband was a shoemaker in Philadelphia; that she had been two years married; that her husband, whose name was Conroy, took to drinking, and treated her badly; having no children she used to spend her leisure hours sitting by and stitching shoes for her husband, intending as soon as she could finish a shoe, to leave the drunken man, and work her way through the world alone. Having equipped herself in men's clothes, she left her lord and master, and soon arrived in New York. Other success as journeyman, foreman, and partner, we have seen. As soon as the Coroner's inquest was finished, she started for Philadelphia, where she learned that her husband—who had become a wandering loafer—had, a week before, set out for New York, where instead of finding an injured wife, he found a watery grave.

The finale of this romantic affair was, that Mr. Mowitt requested Mrs. C. to make his house her home; and finding that he loved Mrs. Conroy even better than Mr. Pelsing, he proposed a partnership for life, which treaty was ratified by their becoming man and wife in a few days thereafter.

This is perhaps the first instance on record where in a wife performed the office of a Coroner's juryman on the body of her own husband. The lady, by the way, is very good looking, and still on the safe side of thirty.—*N. Y. World.*

From the Boston Transcript.
NAUVOO.
Its location; how the Mormons came by it; the dimensions of the city; houses; all residents are not of the church; temple; sculptured pillars; interior finish; brazen laver; erected by voluntary labor; the city will never be abandoned by its builders.

Nauvoo—the city of the Latter Day Saints—the place where Mormonism is concentrated—is beautifully located on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the first rapid, and therefore accessible to the largest class of steamboats on the "father of waters." Its name is derived from two Hebrew words, somewhat distorted, which mean "beautiful rest."

When the Mormons were driven from Missouri, after passing through a series of hardships of a very trying character, the present site of Nauvoo was selected by Sidney Rigdon for a town. Several land claims were purchased of individuals, and by uniting the different parcels constituted a Mormon territory. The chartered limits include a plat four miles long by three in breadth—all laid out into squares and streets, at right angles, and on a scale of convenience that is honorable to the taste of those who projected the plan. Those who have examined Nauvoo with any degree of care, acknowledge that it possesses the elements of the most elegant city in the west.

When first taken possession of by the new owners, there were neither inhabitants or dwellings, yet in the short space of three years, there were one thousand houses; and now the population is not far from sixteen thousand—rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the universal opinion of their enemies that the spell is broken and that the Mormon community will soon be dissolved. In a word, Nauvoo is the largest city in the State of Illinois, and regarded in all respects one of the greatest curiosities of that part of the continent. Nauvoo is divided into four wards, and governed by a mayor, eight aldermen and sixteen common councilmen—constituting the city government.

Property is not held in common, as frequently represented. Many persons holding real estate in the city are not Mormons, yet their rights and interests are protected with as much care as they would be in Boston or New York. There is not a square in the whole city that has not a building upon it. The squares being about an acre large, the houses have the appearance of being spread over a prodigious extent of surface; all portions therefore, not occupied by buildings are cultivated. As the population increases, the gardens will be fewer in number and smaller in their dimensions.

All the Mormons do not reside in the city; if they did their number would increase the astonishment which already prevails. They extend both up and down the river for nearly thirty miles, as farmers. Quite a town is also growing up on the Missouri side, opposite Nauvoo. The ground plot of Nauvoo is shaped somewhat like an oxbow. The river embraces two sides of it, while the back ground rises magnificently about a mile from the Mississippi, giving the observer a vast field of vision over the most lovely scenery imaginable. At the summit, overlooking the whole landscape for nearly twenty five miles in all directions stands the Mormon temple, the largest structure in any of the western States. When completed, it is assumed that the entire cost will not vary much from four hundred thousand dollars. Nothing can be more original in architecture. Each of its huge pillars rests upon a block of stone, bearing in relief on its face the profile of a new moon, represented with a nose, eyes, and mouth, as sometimes seen in almanacs. On the top, not far from fifty feet high, is an ideal representation of the rising sun, which is a monstrous prominent stone face, the features of which are colossal and singularly expressive. Still higher, are two enormously large hands, grasping two trumpets crossed. These all stand out on the stone boldly. Their finish is admirable, and as complete as any of the best specimens of chiselling on the Girard College at Philadelphia. The interior is to be one vast apartment, about a hundred and twenty eight feet by eighty, simply subdivided by three great veils or rich crimson drapery suspended from the ceiling overhead. Neither pews, stools, cushions nor chairs, are to encounter the holy edifice. In the basement is the font of baptism; when completed according to the design, will be a pretty exact imitation of the brazen laver in Solomon's temple. The tank is perhaps eight feet square, resting on five backs of twisted carved oxen. They are of noble dimensions with large spreading horns, represented to be standing in water half way up to their knees. The execution of the twelve oxen evinces a degree of ingenuity, skill, and perseverance, that would redound to the reputation of an artist in any community. When they are finally gilded as intended and the laver is made to resemble cast brass, together with the finishing up of the place in which this unique apparatus of the church is lodged—as a whole that part of the temple will be one of the most striking of the curiosities in this country.

When the officiating priests in their long robes of office lead on a solemn procession of worshippers through the sombre avenues of the basement story, haunting as they go, the effect must be exceedingly imposing to those who may deplore the infatuation of a whole city of Mormon devotees.

Although estimated to cost so large a sum, the walls of the temple are gradually rising from day by day by the concurrent unceasing labor of voluntary laborers. Every brother gives one day in ten to the undertaking. Thus there are always as many hands employed as can be conveniently on the work at the same time. The architect and different master workmen are constantly at hand to direct the operations. Each day, therefore, ushers in a new set of operatives.

Some fine brick buildings are already raised on the different streets, and stores are going up. Even were the Mormons to abandon the city, as it is asserted that they will, somebody will own the property—and a city it is, and a city it will continue to be, of importance, unconnected with the false religious tenets of its inhabitants. But the Mormons will never leave Nauvoo—no, never. Its associations are hallowed in their excited imaginations. They would relinquish life as soon as they would voluntarily en masse leave their glorious habitation, to which to them is the gate of heaven.



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.
EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD, O.,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1844.

CONTEMPTIBLE.

Since the result of the late election, it appears to us as if the whig editors have all become insane. No epithet is too low for them to use, when speaking of democratic men and measures. The foulest bilgewater they can make use of the better. One of our whig exchanges, speaking of James K. Polk since his election, calls him "the grandson of a Tory" who took protection under Cornwallis during the Revolution! who wore a red-coat, and was a spy! and a traitor to his country in those "days that tried men's souls." Now, we unhesitatingly pronounce these charges to be vile fabrications, invented previous to the election for the purpose of defeating Mr. Polk, and which have been over and again refuted by incontrovertible testimony—testimony which no candid man would for a moment doubt, were he not determined to resist every thing like truth and honesty. The increase of the democratic majority since 1840, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, where Col. Polk's grandfather resided, is sufficient evidence of the falsity of these charges, even were it not notorious that Mr. Polk's grandfather was among the first to espouse the cause of liberty in that State. Men who will make such charges without the shadow of a foundation, would detract from the fair fame of Washington or Jefferson, and sell their country for thirty pieces of silver.

The following extract from the *Wheeling Times*, if possible, exceeds in villainy the one above quoted:

"WHO IS JAMES K. POLK? hallowed a burly, blustering blatherskite of a loco loco on Saturday morning, as a taut, and under the impression that he would annoy us by it. He was mistaken. We admit that perhaps James K. Polk is President; but whether he is or not it makes him no better or greater. He is the same poor, pitiful creature that he always was, the poor tool of a petty tyrant. We think no better of him than we ever did, and would far rather be Henry Clay's most humble supporter, than James K. Polk's president. It is not Polk—it is the party. A big negro would have run as well as Polk."

"According to this vile stuff" says the *Ohio Statesman*, "we are told in so many words, that a 'big negro,' would have beaten the 'great embodiment,' Henry Clay! Mr. Clay might say 'take care of my friends' my enemies will take care of me! James K. Polk should feel it an honor to be abused by a man holding the political doctrines of the editor of the *Wheeling Times*; a man that has written things but little better of Mr. Jefferson, and viler if possible of General Jackson."

The secret of the chagrin and vexation of the whigs, is to be found in the fact, that the great mass of the people cannot now be trampled upon by the rich nabobs and lordlings of the manufacturing cities, as they would have been in the event of the election of Henry Clay. Should Mr. Clay have been elected, we would still have "relied upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people," to correct any evils resulting from a mal-administration of the affairs of the General Government. Whatever may be the result of an election campaign, we will submit to the voice of the many, trusting to the "sober second thought of the people." The people as a body are purely honest, and do that which they believe is best calculated to promote the good of the whole community. Should their verdict have been in opposition to our wishes, we would not say, as does a whig editor, that "we had been sadly, woefully disappointed in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

BURYING THE COON.

In several places, and among the rest at Clarington in this county, the democrats, in their rejoicings over the success of Polk and Dallas, have buried a coon. The whigs of Clarington became very *unwary* at the idea of having a coon buried there; but the democrats, nothing daunted by their *clubs, hammers and axes*, buried "that same old coon" in one of the streets of the town, which they had a right to do if they saw proper. While in the act, some whigs undertook to prevent the burial, when they caught "Jesse" from some of the democrats. We are not in favor of *club law*, but if men will push themselves into a crowd for the purpose of raising a row, they must abide the consequences.

We have received a poetical effusion describing this scene, but it is too lengthy for insertion. We, however, copy three verses, leaving our readers to judge of their poetical merit. It appears that the whigs were about to turn resurrectionists:

"They took him by his ringed tail,
And tore him from his grave,
And said his time had not yet come,
His hide they would yet save.

"And then they raved and pitched and
foamed,
And brandished knives and dirks,
And swore they knew that some small
spark
Of life yet in him lurks.

"The democrats then raised their voices,
And next they went to clubbing.
And then Joe downed old M. and R.,
And gave 'em a good drubbing."

One of the democrats engaged in this coon burial, we have been informed, was fined by a justice of the peace for "drubbing" a live coon; the whigs, not satisfied with this, had him taken before another justice (!!) by whom he was recognized, for the same offence!

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

A number of whig papers have espoused the Native American doctrine, as well as a number of the whig leaders, among whom is Daniel Webster. A native paper in Philadelphia has hoisted the names of Gen. Scott and John McLean, two prominent whigs, as candidates for president and vice president in 1848. An editor who could manufacture the following article should lose no time in joining this native movement:

"In New York and Pennsylvania, James K. Polk has received a majority of 11,000 votes, which gives him 62 electoral votes. Eleven thousand majority, or about one vote in sixty-two—Now this one vote in every sixty-two has been cast by individuals who have been imported from the British dominions within the last six months and made citizens within the last six weeks. It is one thing to receive emigrants kindly, but it is another to be governed by them."

We copy the above from a whig paper. We would like to see the man who believes the whole of it. If we had him in this county, we could make a money by exhibiting him as a *green one*.

MINORITY PRESIDENT.

We have never had in this government but one president who had not received a majority of the popular vote. That president was John Q. Adams. Some of the whig papers are trying to cipher out that James K. Polk has not a majority of the popular vote. It's no go, gentlemen. Mr. Polk's majority is about SIXTY THOUSAND. One thing however astonishes us, and that is, that the whig press should find fault even were it the fact that Mr. Polk had not a majority of the popular vote. Have they so soon forgot, that every whig sheet from Maine to Louisiana, charged that Mr. Polk's first act, after he was elected to Congress, was to destroy the Constitution, by having it so altered that the people would vote directly for president and vice president? Are not the whigs changeable creatures?

The whigs don't appear to be so warmly in favor of common schools since the result of the elections in the State of New York was known. That State, it is said, has the best system of common school education in the Union.

We have been frequently requested by subscribers, to publish the price of Tobacco in the Eastern cities. We have several times examined Baltimore and other Eastern city papers, and can find no quotation of the prices of Tobacco.

It is really amusing to read whig papers since the election. The way they do abuse the abolitionists is laughable.

Ha! ha! ha! such a nominee,
As Jimmy Polk of Tennessee.
Whig Song.

ELECTION RETURNS.

OHIO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1844.

COUNTIES.	CLAY.	POLK.	BIRNEY.
Adams	1252	1611	87
Allen	779	1062	9
Ashtabula	3383	1123	537
Athens	2050	1425	220
Belmont	3140	2821	184
Brown	1798	2342	130
Butler	2158	3546	61
Carroll	1701	1584	140
Champaign	2069	1409	32
Clark	2177	1155	43
Clermont	2189	2627	105
Columbiana	1736	1137	172
Coshocton	3416	3743	217
Crawford	1885	2281	60
Cuyahoga	1197	1734	8
Darke	3331	2383	312
Delaware	1408	1409	25
Erie	2548	2017	118
Fairfield	1438	1261	65
Fayette	2542	3637	15
Franklin	1229	878	67
Gallia	2965	2498	72
Geauga	1484	957	31
Greene	2274	1101	233
Guernsey	2422	1380	126
Hamilton	2746	2628	218
Hancock	7201	8933	298
Hardin	907	1247	2
Harrison	510	495	6
Henry	2039	1750	195
Highland	229	245	1
Hocking	2148	2164	114
Holmes	719	1259	2
Huron	1142	2317	5
Jackson	2564	2136	138
Jefferson	908	1048	13
Jones	2385	2354	95
Knox	2746	3324	134
Lake	1818	901	109
Lawrence	1140	658	3
Licking	3500	3840	238
Logan	1625	1016	93
Lorain	1956	1793	473
Lucas	1167	381	12
Madison	1269	613	8
Marion	1425	1480	88
Medina	2045	1920	221
Meigs	1341	880	41
Mercer	423	812	4
Miami	2572	1657	113
Monroe	1210	2348	114
Montgomery	3388	3101	83
Morgan	2051	2077	64
Muskingum	4489	3196	86
Ottawa	241	233	9
Paulding	63	192	9
Perry	1527	2573	3
Pickaway	2219	2012	10
Pike	800	836	16
Preble	2262	1526	70
Portage	2510	2247	244
Putnam	451	697	2
Richland	3443	3574	111
Ross	3321	2380	90
Sandusky	997	1214	12
Scioto	1519	1095	12
Seneca	1727	2316	41
Shelby	1026	1014	26
Stark	2952	3575	76
Summit	2841	2056	184
Tarrant	3837	3544	733
Tuscarawas	2696	2353	35
Union	1009	710	32
Van Wert	158	270	2
Warren	2822	1795	63
Washington	2194	1686	151
Wayne	2753	3765	75
Williams	553	673	3
Wood	576	570	1
	155,057	149,117	8,050
	149,117		

Clay's maj. 5,940

From the *Ohio Statesman* of the 22d inst., we learn that there was an error in the official count of the vote of Morgan county; the vote of Olive township being transposed. The *Statesman* says, "the vote for Mr. Polk—188—had been counted for Clay; and the vote for Clay—132—had been counted for Mr. Polk—thus making a difference of 112 against Mr. Polk." This will leave Mr. Clay's majority in this State but 5,940, instead of 6,052 as first published. This shows a gain for the democracy in this State since '40, of 17,435; Gen. Harrison's majority being 23,375.

We do not deem it necessary to publish the official returns of the votes polled in the several States by counties. We shall, however, publish the total vote of each State as soon as received.

PENNSYLVANIA (Official).—Total number of votes polled in this State 331,528. Increase since '40, 43,833. For Polk 167,535; for Clay 161,203; for Birney 2,790. Polk's majority 6,332. Democratic gain since '40, 6,675.

RHODE ISLAND (Official).—For Clay 7,323; for Polk 4,848; Clay's majority 2,475. Scattering 5. Increase of the popular vote since '40, 3,662. Whig gain 525 since '40. This is probably the only State in the Union in which the whigs have gained.

MARYLAND (Official).—Total number of votes polled 68,660. Increase over the vote of '40, 6,368. For Clay 35,984; for Polk 32,676. Clay's majority 3,308. Democratic gain since '40, 1,466.

NEW JERSEY (Official).—Total num-

ber of votes polled 76,166; increase since '40, 11,771. For Clay—38,319; for Polk 37,495; for Birney 131. Clay's majority 823. There were 212 ballots rejected. Democratic gain since '40, 3,951.

DELAWARE (Official).—Increase of the popular vote since '40, 1,325. For Clay 6,257; for Polk 5,939; Clay's majority 288. Democratic gain since '40, 605.

NORTH CAROLINA (Official).—The Increase of the popular vote in this State since '40 is 2,361. For Polk 39,287; for Clay 43,132; Clay's majority 3,845. Democratic gain since '40, 8,519.

The above are all the States of which we have received the official return. They show an aggregate democratic gain of 38,346.

There is now no doubt about the result in any of the States, except Tennessee. The official vote alone can decide for whom this State has given a majority. The *Globe* of the 21st says, "we think it almost certain that Tennessee has given a majority for the Clay electors." If this be so, the following is the result of the late election for electors of President and Vice President:

	Polk.	Clay.
Maine	9	
New Hampshire	6	
Vermont		6
Massachusetts	12	
Rhode Island	4	
Connecticut	6	
New York	36	
New Jersey		7
Pennsylvania	26	
Delaware		3
Maryland		8
Virginia	17	
North Carolina		11
South Carolina	9	
Georgia	10	
Alabama	9	
Mississippi	6	
Louisiana	6	
Arkansas	3	
Missouri	7	
Illinois	9	
Kentucky		12
Indiana	12	
Ohio		23
Michigan	5	
Tennessee		13
	170	103
	105	
Polk's majority	65	

MR. DALLAS' OPINION OF DORR'S CASE.

A letter from Philadelphia, published in the *Providence Herald*, in giving an account of an assemblage and procession of the democrats which took place in Philadelphia on the 6th of the present month, has the following paragraphs:

"After the great concourse of democrats left their head quarters, corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets, they moved in procession around some of the principal streets, and arrived about 8 o'clock opposite the house of George M. Dallas in Walnut street. After cheering the Vice-President elect with three times three, the door of the house was thrown open, and Mr. Dallas made his appearance amid the deafening shouts of the elated multitude. After speaking for the space of half an hour, upon the different topics involved in the present political contest he made a bold and emphatic allusion to Governor Dorr. At the mention of the name of Dorr, the multitude set up such a tremendous shout of approbation as my ears never before have been greeted with on any occasion. It seemed as though the whole air was filled, as with a mighty voice of thunder, which went up, peal after peal, till the very heavens seemed to echo back the glad sound. After the tumultuous manifestation had subsided, Mr. Dallas went on to speak nearly as follows:

"Governor Dorr! It gives me great pleasure to be able to speak a word for that good man who has suffered so much in the cause of the people of his country [Cheers.] Since the formation of our government, the present is the first time that any State has disgraced the union by the imprisonment of a man for his political opinions; and although I will not speak in harsh terms of the general action of the opposing political party, I cannot in this instance withhold from denouncing in the most emphatic terms, the cruel conduct of the ruling party in Rhode Island, in relation to their treatment of Mr. Dorr. [Great cheers.]—And I hope and trust that the day is near at hand when the mighty voice of universal indignation will be heard in such terms as will break asunder the bars and bolts of his prison house and set the noble patriot free."

"Nine cheers were then given, and three more for Governor Dorr."

NEVER FRIGHTEN CHILDREN.

In the *Glasgow Constitutional* is an account of the indiscreet conduct of a school mistress who, for some trifling offence most foolishly put a child in a dark cellar for an hour. The child was terrified and cried bitterly. Upon returning to her parents in the evening, she burst into tears and begged that she might not be put into the cellar. The parents thought this extremely odd, and assured her that there was no danger of their being guilty of so great an act of cruelty, but it was difficult to pacify her and when she was put to bed she passed a restless night. On the following day she had a fever, during which she frequently exclaimed, "Don't put me in the cellar!" The fourth day she was taken to Sir Astley Cooper, in a high state of fever with delirium, frequently muttering, "Pray don't put me in the cellar." When Sir Astley inquired the reason, he found that the parents had not learned the punishment to which she had been subjected, ordered what was likely to relieve her, but she died in a week after this unfeeling treatment.

Another case from the same authority may here be cited. It is the case of a child ten years old, who wanted to write her exercises, and to scrape her slate pencil, went into the school room in the dark to fetch her knife, when one of her school mates burst from behind the door to frighten her; she was much terrified and her head ached. On the following day she became deaf, and on the next so much so as not to hear the loudest talking. Sir Astley saw her three months after this had happened, and she continued in the same deplorable state of deafness. A boy fifteen years of age was admitted an inmate of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum having become an imbecile with fright. When twelve years of age he was apprenticed to a light business, and some trifling articles being one day missing, he was, along with others locked up in a dark cellar. The children were much alarmed, and all were let out with the exception of this poor boy, who was detained till past midnight. He became from this nervous and melancholy, and sank into a state of imbecility from which he will never recover. The missing article was found the next morning, exculpating the boy from guilt with which he had been charged.

At this season of the year, when the chill winds of autumn succeed the warm days of summer, it is incumbent on all to look well to their health. A little negligence now may reduce the system to that state that months of the best medical treatment will fail in the restoration of former health. Colds, dangerous colds, which this bleak season begets, will always claim of the wise and prudent, immediate attention. For the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases connected with the respiratory organs, many valuable remedies are for sale, and stand high in public estimation; but first and foremost in the rank is the widely known and every where esteemed Dr. J. C. B. Balm of Wild Cherry. By careful computation by those conversant with the history and progress of this most remarkable medicine, (called by many "Nature's own remedy"), it is confidently asserted that more than 10,000 cures of obstinate cases have been effected during the past year.

See advertisement. nov. 29.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

There will be a Temperance Meeting on Monday evening, Dec. 2, at the Brick Meeting house in this place.

Elijah Stant's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed and qualified as the administrators and administrators on the estate of Elijah Stant, late of Monroe county, O. deceased. MARGARET STAATS, Adm'r. ENOCH STAAT, Adm'r. November 27, 1844.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Saturday, the 21st day of December, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the court house in the town of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate as the property of Francis Webb, dec'd, to wit: The south west quarter of the north west quarter of section No 17, township No three and range No 4, containing 39 acres and 34 hundredths of an acre; also, the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section 17, to wit: 3rd and range 4, containing 40 acres and 84 hundredths of an acre; also the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section 18, township 3, and range 4, containing 39 acres and 39 hundredths of an acre; also the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section 17 township 3 and range 4, containing 40 acres and 34 hundredths of an acre, all in Monroe county, Ohio, and in the Marietta land district, subject to the dower estate of Lavinia Brothers, late Lavinia Webb. Terms one third in hand, one third in 6 months, one third in 12 months. ISAAC H. GREEN, Adm'r. of Francis Webb, dec'd. November 27, 1844.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Ohio, I will expose to public sale at the town of Clarington, in said county, on Monday the 2nd day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described personal property, to wit: one box of dishes, one box of clothing, and one barrel of oil. Taken in execution as the property of John Cox et al., at the suit of Adam Dennis. THO'S MITCHELL, Jr. Sheriff. November 22.

Administrator's Sale.

I will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 7th day of December next, at the late residence of J. W. Penmel, deceased, in Clarington, Monroe county, Ohio, the following property, to wit: Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Collars, Breachcloths, Hipstraps, Wagon wheels, Skirting, Harness leather, Hog skins, Sheep skins, Stirrups, Bridle bits, and Saddlery stock generally, also one two horse Carriage, and other articles too tedious to recite. Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known. DANIEL MERRITT, Adm'r. November 22.—2w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a decretal order of me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the front door of the court house in the town of Woodsfield, in said county, on Saturday the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: Three town lots lying and being in the town of Grayville, in said Monroe county, and numbered on the plat of said town as follows, lots Nos. 13, 14 and 28. Ordered to be sold as the property of George Henderson and wife at the suit of David Kirkbr